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STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 97363

TO: Dwayne C Jones **Location: CM1/2D02/2D07** **Art Unit: 1614** **Thursday, June 26, 2003** **Case Serial Number: 650055**	**From: Barb O'Bryen** **Location: Biotech-Chem Library** **CM1-6A05** **Phone: 308-4291** **barbara.obryen@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Please search claims 1, 17 and 18

glucosamine is embraced by

① - N-acetyl-D-glucosamine L9

② - glucosamine HCl L10

③ - glucosamine.SO4 L11

and the "controlled-release component is selected fro

① HPMC, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose L12

② HEC, hydroxyethyl cellulose L13

③ HPC, hydroxypropyl cellulose L14

④ CMC, carboxy methyl cellulose L15

Search and Information Resources Administration

```
=> fil reg; d ide l16 1-8
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:12:30 ON 26 JUN 2003
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   25 JUN 2003  HIGHEST RN 537653-06-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  25 JUN 2003  HIGHEST RN 537653-06-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available.  See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf


L16  ANSWER 1 OF 8  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN   9004-65-3  REGISTRY
CN   Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   2-Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
CN   2-Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose ether
CN   60SH4000
CN   60SH4000F
CN   90SH100000
CN   90SH15000S
CN   Accel R 100
CN   Benecel MP 3
CN   Benecel MP 363C
CN   Benecel MP 824
CN   Benecel MP 9
CN   Benecel MP 943
CN   Benecel MP 943W
CN   Celacol 15000DS
CN   Celacol HPM 15000DS
CN   Celacol HPM 450
CN   Celacol HPM 5000
CN   Cellulose hydroxypropyl methyl ether
CN   Cesca HPC 50
CN   Courlose HPM
CN   Culminal 20000PFR
CN   Culminal MHPC
CN   Culminal MHPC 20000P
CN   Culminal MHPC 20000PFR
CN   Culminal MHPC 20000PR
CN   Culminal MHPC 2000S
CN   Culminal MHPC 400
CN   Culminal MHPC 4000PFR
CN   Culminal MHPC 6000
CN   DP 1208
CN   DP 1209
CN   E 3 Premium
CN   EM 1100
```

CN EM 1100 (cellulose derivative)
CN HPM 100DS
CN HPMC
CN HPMC 20000PV
CN HPMC 2208
CN HPMC 2910E
CN HPMC-K 35LV
CN **Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose**
CN Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose ether
CN Hypromellose
CN K 35LV
CN Marpolose 60MP5
CN Marpolose 65MP
CN Marpolose 65MP400
CN Marpolose 65MP4000
CN Marpolose 90MP
CN Marpolose 90MP15000
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 12673-53-9, 8063-82-9, 11106-33-5, 171544-38-0, 173080-61-0, 59029-31-1, 125053-98-7, 62683-26-5, 65607-39-8, 37341-76-7, 68073-10-9, 137397-89-8, 137397-90-1, 137397-91-2, 71373-07-4, 39363-71-8, 194615-25-3
MF C3 H8 O2 . x C H4 O . x Unspecified
CI COM
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

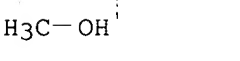
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

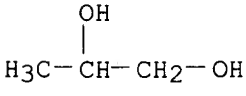
CM 2

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



8066 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
118 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8090 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 9004-64-2 REGISTRY
CN Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Hydroxypropyl cellulose
CN Aqualon Klucel L
CN Cellulose hydroxypropyl ether
CN EF 10
CN EF 10 (cellulose derivative)
CN Fuji HEC-SG 25F
CN G 4000HXL
CN HPC
CN HPC-E
CN HPC-E (cellulose derivative)
CN HPC-EF-G
CN HPC-H
CN HPC-L
CN HPC-LE-G
CN HPC-LG
CN HPC-LR
CN HPC-M
CN HPC-MF
CN HPC-MG
CN HPC-S
CN HPC-S (cellulose derivative)
CN HPC-SL
CN HPC-SSL
CN Hydropropyl cellulose
CN **Hydroxypropyl cellulose**
CN Hydroxypropyl cellulose ether
CN Hydroxypropyl ether of cellulose
CN Hyprolose
CN JK 491
CN Klucel
CN Klucel 98 HF-EP
CN Klucel 99 MF-EP
CN Klucel 99E
CN Klucel 99EF
CN Klucel 99G
CN Klucel 99GF-EP
CN Klucel 99M
CN Klucel E
CN Klucel E 5
CN Klucel EEL
CN Klucel EF
CN Klucel EXF
CN Klucel G
CN Klucel Gf
CN Klucel H
CN Klucel HF
CN Klucel HF-NF
CN Klucel HW
CN Klucel HXF
CN Klucel J
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 9076-24-8, 173523-78-9, 65742-73-6, 78214-41-2, 150873-09-9, 192006-47-6, 193561-69-2, 210920-15-3
MF C3 H8 O2 . x Unspecified

CI COM
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

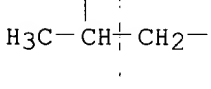
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



6866 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
166 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6882 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 9004-62-0 REGISTRY
CN Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Hydroxyethyl cellulose
CN 2-Hydroxyethyl cellulose ether
CN 250HR
CN 250LR
CN Admiral 3089FS
CN AH 15
CN AL 15
CN Aqualon HEC
CN AW 15
CN AW 15 (polysaccharide)
CN AX 15
CN BL 15
CN BL 15 (cellulose derivative)
CN Cellobond 25T
CN Cellobond 45000A
CN Cellobond HEC 15A
CN Cellobond HEC 400
CN Cellobond HEC 5000
CN Cellosize
CN Cellosize 4400H16
CN Cellosize DP 40
CN Cellosize HEC 4400
CN Cellosize HEC-QP 09L
CN Cellosize HEC-QP 15000H
CN Cellosize HEC-QP 30000H
CN Cellosize HEC-QP 4400H

CN Cellosize HEC-QP 52000H
CN Cellosize OP 09
CN Cellosize QP
CN Cellosize QP 09H
CN Cellosize QP 10000
CN Cellosize QP 100M
CN Cellosize QP 100MH
CN Cellosize QP 1500
CN Cellosize QP 15000
CN Cellosize QP 15000H
CN Cellosize QP 15MH
CN Cellosize QP 3
CN Cellosize QP 300
CN Cellosize QP 30000
CN Cellosize QP 300H
CN Cellosize QP 3L
CN Cellosize QP 40
CN Cellosize QP 40L
CN Cellosize QP 4400
CN Cellosize QP 4400H
CN Cellosize QP 52000
CN Cellosize QP 52000H
CN Cellosize QP 5200W1930X
CN Cellosize QR 4400H
CN **Hydroxyethyl cellulose**
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 12772-61-1, 9045-96-9, 163648-13-3, 173523-80-3, 97105-13-0, 72146-24-8, 86168-41-4, 87210-16-0, 53124-21-3, 53124-22-4, 53149-00-1, 168679-18-3, 189832-76-6
MF C2 H6 O2 . x Unspecified
CI COM
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO—CH_2—CH_2—OH

7843 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
539 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
7862 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 9004-32-4 REGISTRY
CN Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 12M31XP
CN 1400LC
CN 2000MH
CN 7H3SF
CN 7H3SX
CN 7H4XF
CN 7L2C
CN 9H4XF
CN A 0111
CN A 01H
CN A 01L
CN A 01M
CN A 02SH
CN A 10M
CN A 50M
CN Ac-Of-Sol
CN Admiral 3541
CN AG
CN AG Gum
CN AG Gum HG
CN AG Gum LV 1
CN AG Gum LV 2
CN AKU-W 515
CN Akucell 07071
CN Akucell AF 2205
CN Akucell AF 2805
CN Akucell AF 2881
CN Ambergum 1221
CN Ambergum 1521
CN Ambergum 1570
CN Ambergum 3021
CN Ambergum 99-3021
CN AOIH
CN Aquacel
CN Aquacel Hydrofiber
CN Aquacide I
CN Aquacide II
CN Aqualon 12M31
CN Aqualon 7H
CN Aqualon 7HF
CN Aqualon 7LF-PH
CN Aqualon 7M2
CN Aqualon CMC 12M8
CN Aqualon CMC 7H
CN Aqualon CMC 7H4F
CN Aqualon CMC 7H4XF
CN Aqualon CMC 7HCF
CN Aqualon CMC 7HX
CN Aqualon CMC 7L
CN Aqualon CMC 7L2
CN **Carboxymethyl cellulose**
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 12624-09-8, 9045-95-8, 9085-26-1, 54018-17-6, 55607-96-0, 64103-90-8, 50642-44-9, 37231-14-4, 37231-15-5, 73699-63-5, 80296-93-1, 82197-79-3, 81209-86-1, 117385-93-0, 198084-97-8, 247080-55-3
MF C2 H4 O3 . x Na . x Unspecified
CI COM

PCT Manual registration, Polyester, Polyester formed
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

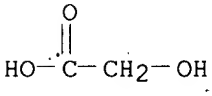
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 79-14-1
CMF C2 H4 O3



19672 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
664 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
19700 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 9000-11-7 REGISTRY
CN Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 7H
CN 7H (carbohydrate)
CN Acetic acid, hydroxy-, cellulose ether
CN Almelose
CN Apergel
CN Apeyel
CN Carbose
CN Carboxylmethyl cellulose
CN **Carboxymethyl cellulose**
CN Carboxymethyl cellulose ether
CN Carboxymethylated cellulose pulp
CN Carmellose
CN Cellulose carboxymethylate
CN Cellulose Gum 7H
CN Cellulose, (carboxymethyl)-
CN Cellulose, ether with glycolic acid
CN Celluloseglycolic acid
CN CM-Cellulose
CN CMC
CN CMC 4LF
CN Colloresine
CN Duodcel
CN Glycocel TA
CN Glycolic acid cellulose ether
CN KMTs
CN Thylose

DR 177317-30-5, 191616-54-3, 196886-89-2, 204336-41-4
MF C2 H4 O3 . x Unspecified
CI COM
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

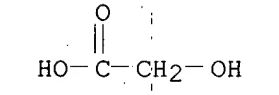
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 79-14-1
CMF C2 H4 O3

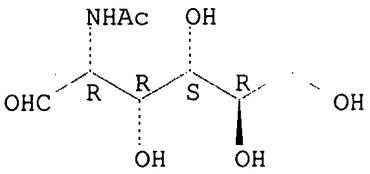


2015 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
232 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2020 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 7512-17-6 REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose, 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN D-Glucose, 2-acetamido-2-deoxy- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxyglucose
CN 2-Acetamido-D-glucose
CN 2-Acetylamino-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN Acetylglucosamine
CN D-N-Acetylglucosamine
CN Marine Sweet
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxyglucose
CN **N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine**
CN N-Acetylglucosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 7132-76-5, 134-61-2, 173382-53-1, 98632-70-3
MF C8 H15 N O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.

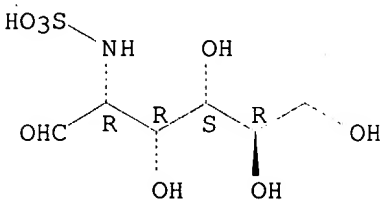


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

5093 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
377 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
5102 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 4607-22-1 REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-(sulfoamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glucosamine, N-sulfo- (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Deoxy-2-sulfamino-D-glucose
CN 2-Deoxy-2-sulfoamino-D-glucose
CN **Glucosamine N-sulfate**
CN N-Sulfoglucosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
ME C6 H13 N O8 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, EMBASE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



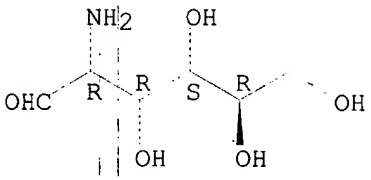
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

45 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
46 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
RN 66-84-2 REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-, hydrochloride (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose hydrochloride
CN 2-Deoxy-2-amino-D-glucose hydrochloride

CN Chitosamine hydrochloride
CN Cosamin
CN D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride
CN D-Glucosamine chloride
CN D-Glucosamine hydrochloride
CN **Glucosamine hydrochloride**
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 2002-25-7, 3615-52-9, 66573-21-5, 151799-45-0, 34673-29-5, 214046-22-7
MF C6 H13 N O5 . Cl H
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (3416-24-8)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

842 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1957 TO DATE)
18 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
844 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1957 TO DATE)

=>

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=> fil capl; d que l28; d que l29;d que l33
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:07:46 ON 26 JUN 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Jun 2003 VOL 138 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Jun 2003 (20030625/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L17         5852 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L18        28164 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?GLUCOSAMINE?
L19        35522 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L20       187568 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CELLULOSE?/OBI OR (METHYLCELLULOSE OR
                 HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE)/OBI
L21          220 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L17 OR L18) AND (L19 OR L20)
L27        88042 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR LONG OR
                 DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR RELEAS? OR
                 ACTION OR ACTING)
L28            8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND L27


L7        128805 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD/CT
L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L17         5852 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L19        35522 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L22      1757254 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L29            8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L17 AND L19 AND (L7 OR L22)


L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
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L11          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L17       5852 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L18      28164 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?GLUCOSAMINE?
L19      35522 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L20     187568 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CELLULOSE?/OBI OR (METHYLCELLULOSE OR
               HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE)/OBI
L21        220 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L17 OR L18) AND (L19 OR L20)
L32      14295 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ARTHRITIS/CT OR OSTEOARTHRITIS/CT
L33          2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND L32

=> s l28 or l29 or l33

L110        16 L28 OR L29 OR L33

=> fil medl; d que l45; d que l46

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:07:47 ON 26 JUN 2003

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 JUN 2003 (20030625/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2003 vocabulary.  See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html
 for a description on changes.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

L34       9132 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE+NT/CT
L40      20207 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DELAYED-ACTION PREPARATIONS+NT/CT
L44       1758 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L34(L)(AD OR PD OR PK OR TU)/CT
L45          3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L44 AND L40

L34       9132 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE+NT/CT
L35        963 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE/CT
L36       2285 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  METHYLCELLULOSE/CT
L37        200 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE#
L38       2398 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CELLULOSE/CT(L)AA/CT
L44       1758 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L34(L)(AD OR PD OR PK OR TU)/CT
L46          0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L44 AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38)

=> fil embase; d que l58; d que l59; s l58 or l59

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:07:48 ON 26 JUN 2003
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 19 Jun 2003 (20030619/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
```

AD = administration & dosage
PD = pharmacology
PK = pharmacokinetics
TU = therapeutic use
AA = analogs & derivatives

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L48        2000 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE/CT
L49        2281 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  N ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE/CT
L50           2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE/CT
L51         223 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE SULFATE/CT
L52        1695 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE/CT
L53         520 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE/CT
L54         709 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE/CT
L55        2020 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE/CT
L58           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L52 OR
                L53 OR L54 OR L55)



L48        2000 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE/CT
L49        2281 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  N ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE/CT
L50           2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE/CT
L51         223 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE SULFATE/CT
L56       12504 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  DELAYED RELEASE FORMULATION/CT OR
                SUSTAINED RELEASE FORMULATION/CT OR SUSTAINED RELEASE PREPARATI
                ON/CT
L57        1208 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CONTROLLED RELEASE FORMULATION/CT
L59           2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51) AND (L56 OR
                L57)


L111          5 L58 OR L59

=> fil drugu; d que 166; d que 167;d que 172

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 15:07:49 ON 26 JUN 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 JUN 2003       <20030626/UP>
>>>  DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER)  <<<

>>>  SDI'S MAY BE RUN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY AS OF JUNE 2001.  <<<
>>>  (WEEKLY IS THE DEFAULT). FOR PRICING INFORMATION     <<<
>>>  SEE HELP COST                                        <<<

>>>  FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE  <<<
>>>  THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT  <<<


L60         270 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE/CT
L61           1 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-HYDROCHLORIDE/CT
L62           2 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-SULFATE/CT
L63       28784 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR LONG OR
                DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR RELEAS? OR
                ACTION OR ACTING)
L66           5 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (L60 OR L61 OR L62) AND L63


L60         270 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE/CT
L61           1 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-HYDROCHLORIDE/CT
L62           2 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-SULFATE/CT
L64         796 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (HYDROXYPROPYL OR HYDROXY(W)(PROPYL OR
                ETHYL) OR CARBOXYMETHYL OR CARBOXY METHYL)(1W)CELLULOSE
L65        1507 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE OR
                HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE OR CARBOXYMETHY
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                LCELLULOSE
L67           0 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (L60 OR L61 OR L62) AND (L64 OR L65)



L12           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L60         270 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE/CT
L61           1 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-HYDROCHLORIDE/CT
L62           2 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE-SULFATE/CT
L71         642 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L72           0 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  (L60 OR L61 OR L62) AND L71


=> fil biosis; d que l81

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:07:50 ON 26 JUN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 25 June 2003 (20030625/ED)



L9            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L73       16470 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11) OR GLUCOSAMINE OR
                ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
L74        2799 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L76       63951 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR LONG OR
                DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR RELEAS? OR
                ACTION OR ACTING)
L78        2631 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE OR
                HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE OR CARBOXYMETHY
                LCELLULOSE
L79        2365 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (HYDROXYPROPYL OR HYDROXY(W)(PROPYL OR
                ETHYL) OR CARBOXYMETHYL OR CARBOXY METHYL)(1W)CELLULOSE
L81           0 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L73 AND (L74 OR (L78 OR L79)) AND L76


=> fil wpids; d que l87

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:07:51 ON 26 JUN 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED:          24 JUN 2003      <20030624/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200340        <200340/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> NEW WEEKLY SDI FREQUENCY AVAILABLE --> see NEWS  <<<

>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY <<<
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>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
    SEE http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpicov/index.html <<<

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
    PLEASE VISIT:
 http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER
    GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
    http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<


L82         1911 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE OR ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
L83        10993 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (HYDROXYPROPYL OR HYDROXY(W)(PROPYL OR
                 ETHYL) OR CARBOXYMETHYL OR CARBOXY METHYL)(1W)CELLULOSE
L84         5660 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE OR
                 HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE OR CARBOXYMETHY
                 LCELLULOSE
L86        73761 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR LONG OR
                 DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR RELEAS? OR
                 ACTION OR ACTING)
L87            3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L82 AND (L83 OR L84) AND L86


=> fil toxcenter; d que l97; d que l100; s l97 or l100

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 15:07:52 ON 26 JUN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 TO 24 Jun 2003 (20030624/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance
identification.

TOXCENTER has been enhanced with new files segments and search fields.
See HELP CONTENT for more information.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2003 vocabulary.  See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/summ2003.html
for a description on changes.


L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L88         1195 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L89         3366 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L97            4 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  L88 AND L89



L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L88         1195 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L90        36503 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  (TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR LONG
                 OR DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR RELEAS? OR
                 ACTION OR ACTING)
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L94        6333 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  GLUCOSAMINE OR ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
L99       35614 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  ?ARTHRITI?
L100          7 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  (L88 OR L94) AND L90 AND L99



L112         11 L97 OR L100

=> fil uspatf; d que l109

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:07:53 ON 26 JUN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 26 Jun 2003 (20030626/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Jun 2003 (20030626/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6584613
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003121088
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Jun 2003 (20030626/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 26 Jun 2003 (20030626/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2003

>>>  USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
>>>  USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original     <<<
>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
>>>  are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL   <<<
>>>  records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>>  /PK, etc.                                                         <<<

>>>  USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together        <<<
>>>  through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to          <<<
>>>  enter this cluster.                                               <<<
>>>                                                                    <<<
>>>  Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,       <<<
>>>  classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from     <<<
>>>  the earliest to the latest publication.                           <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE/CN
L10            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE"/CN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "GLUCOSAMINE N-SULFATE"/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L13            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L14            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L15            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE"/CN
L101         440 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L102        8142 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15)
L104       32503 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ?ARTHRITI? OR (ANTIARTHRITI? OR
                 ARTHRITI? OR OSTEOARTHRITI?)/IT
L105       46940 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ((TIME# OR MODULAT? OR SLOW? OR
                 LONG OR DELAY? OR SUSTAIN? OR CONTROL?)(3A)(DELIVER? OR
                 RELEAS? OR ACTION OR ACTING))/IT,TI,AB,CLM
L106        1365 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (GLUCOSAMINE OR ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE)/I
                 T,TI,AB,CLM
L107        6640 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ((HYDROXYPROPYL OR HYDROXY(W)(PROPYL
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                OR ETHYL) OR CARBOXYMETHYL OR CARBOXY METHYL)(1W)CELLULOSE)/IT
                ,TI,AB,CLM
L108        4808 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (HYDROXYPROPYLMETHYLCELLULOSE OR
                HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE OR HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE OR CARBOXYMETHY
                LCELLULOSE)/IT,TI,AB,CLM
L109          11 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L101 OR L106) AND ((L107 OR L108)
                OR L102) AND (L104 OR L105)


=> dup rem l45,l66,l110,l111,l112, l87, l109
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:08:52 ON 26 JUN 2003

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 15:08:52 ON 26 JUN 2003
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L45
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L66
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L110
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L111
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L112
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L87
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L109
L113          49 DUP REM L45 L66 L110 L111 L112 L87 L109 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '4-8' FROM FILE DRUGU
                 ANSWERS '9-24' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '25-29' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '30-38' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
                 ANSWERS '39-41' FROM FILE WPIDS
                 ANSWERS '42-49' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib ab hitrn 1-49; fil hom

L113 ANSWER 1 OF 49     MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2003174746     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     22560706   PubMed ID: 12672228
TITLE:               Central neural tumor destruction by controlled release of a
                     synthetic glycoside dispersed in a biodegradable polymeric
                     matrix.
AUTHOR:              Fernandez-Mayoralas Alfonso; De La Figuera Natalia; Zurita
                     Mercedes; Vaquero Jesus; Abraham Gustavo A; San Roman
                     Julio; Nieto-Sampedro Manuel
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Instituto de Quimica Organica General, CSIC, Juan de la
                     Cierva 3, 28006 Madrid, Spain.. iqofm68@iqog.csic.es
SOURCE:              JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, (2003 Apr 10) 46 (8)
                     1286-8.
                     Journal code: 9716531. ISSN: 0022-2623.
```

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030417
Last Updated on STN: 20030509
Entered Medline: 20030508

AB An octyl N-acetylglucosaminide derivative with a pentaerythritol chain at position 6 has been synthesized and evaluated as an inhibitor of neural tumor growth. The glycoside inhibited the growth of a neuroectodermic tumor implanted in rats and, when loaded on a slow-delivery polymer disk, caused the destruction of cultured human astroblastoma obtained after surgical biopsy.

L113 ANSWER 2 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002213428 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21947187 PubMed ID: 11949495
TITLE: [Current therapeutic possibilities in the treatment of arthrosis].
Possibilites therapeutiques actuelles du traitement medical de l'arthrose.
AUTHOR: Avouac Bernard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de rhumatologie Hopital Henri-Mondor 94010 Creteil.
SOURCE: REVUE DU PRATICIEN, (2002 Mar 1) 52 (5 Suppl) 67-10. Ref: 17
Journal code: 0404334. ISSN: 0035-2640.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020413
Last Updated on STN: 20020430
Entered Medline: 20020429

L113 ANSWER 3 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91345351 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91345351 PubMed ID: 1877826
TITLE: Development of slow releasing anticancer drug based with absorbable biomaterial chitin.
AUTHOR: Suzuki K; Nakamura T; Tachibana M; Koto T; Yoshimura H; Abe S; Kifune K; Tsurutani R; Yoshimura M; Nakamura Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: 2nd Dept. of Surgery, Shimane Medical University.
SOURCE: GAN TO KAGAKU RYOHO [JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CANCER AND CHEMOTHERAPY], (1991 Aug) 18 (11) 1833-6.
Journal code: 7810034. ISSN: 0385-0684.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19911013
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910924

AB To have a comparatively more slowly releasing anticancer drug with effectiveness, Plachitin was prepared by chemical combination of CDDP and chitin (poly-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine). Chitin is absorbed by the living body over several months. To investigate the slow releasing property, it was implanted in thigh muscle of mice and rabbit. Pt level in different organs and in urine was measured at regular intervals. Pt level in

implanted muscles was higher in comparison to low serum level in mice. It was released slowly over 1 to 2 months in mice, whereas in rabbit it took about three weeks. Pt releasing period of the Plachitin was different according to the adopted method of implantation. Anticancer effect of Plachitin was investigated by injecting 180 sarcoma cells in mouse peritoneal cavity and subsequent implantation of Plachitin. In control groups chitin was used instead of Plachitin. The survival rate of mice in the Plachitin group after 14 days was higher than in the chitin group, and the anticancer effect of the Plachitin was confirmed.

L113 ANSWER 4 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-24385 DRUGU T
TITLE: Analgesia and the patient with osteoarthritis.
AUTHOR: Bijlsma J W J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Utrecht
LOCATION: Utrecht, Neth.
SOURCE: Am.J.Ther. (9, No. 3, 189-97, 2002) 3 Tab. 37 Ref.
CODEN: AJTHF ISSN: 1075-2765
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, F 02.127, University of Medical Center, P.O. Box 85500, 3508 GA Utrecht, The Netherlands. (e-mail: j.w.j.bijlsma@azu.nl).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB The role of analgesia in the patient with osteoarthritis is reviewed. Epidemiology and collaborative care are presented. Management options are described. Guidelines in the management of osteoarthritis are discussed. Findings indicate that a promising option for the future is the development of symptomatic **slow-acting** agents for osteoarthritis that have structure modifying properties. (conference paper: Symposium on Analgesia and Public Health: Meeting the Global Challenges, Noordwijk, The Netherlands, 2002).

L113 ANSWER 5 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-47647 DRUGU T
TITLE: How to manage pain and improve patient function.
AUTHOR: McCarberg B H; Herr K A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.California; Univ.Iowa
LOCATION: San Diego, Cal.; Iowa City, Iowa, USA
SOURCE: Geriatrics (56, No. 10, 14-24, 2001) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 25 Ref.
CODEN: GERIAZ ISSN: 0016-867X
AVAIL. OF DOC.: University of California, San Diego, CA, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB Management of pain and improvement of patient function in osteoarthritis (OA) are reviewed. Pathophysiology, presentation and pain assessment of OA are discussed. Nonpharmacologic measures are discussed with reference to patient education, exercise, assitive devices, heat/cold and weight reduction. Pharmacotherapy of OA include use of acetaminophen and NSAIDs, COX-2 inhibitors, tramadol and opioids. Other therapies that are discussed include topical agents, complementary products (glucosamine sulfate and chondroitin 4-sulfate, S-adenosylmethionine, fish and plant oils), viscosupplementation and glucocorticoids.

L113 ANSWER 6 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-36197 DRUGU T
TITLE: Evaluation of chondroprotectives in O.A. knee.
AUTHOR: Chivukula L; Hussain H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sai-Rheumatology-Cent.
LOCATION: Sai, India

SOURCE: J.Rheumatol. (28, Suppl. 63, 8, 2001)
CODEN: JRHUA9 ISSN: 0315-162X
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Sai Rheumatology Centre, Hyd 27. A.P. India.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB Clinical efficacy of rofecoxib, glucosamine sulfate and glucosamine HCl + chondroitin sulfate showed slow onset with a gradual increase in efficacy in 2000 Patients with osteoarthritis knee in a randomized, multicentre, double-blind and double dummy study. Benefits were seen long term after the end of treatment. (conference abstract: 20th Congress of the International League of Associations for Rheumatology, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 2001).

L113 ANSWER 7 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-31434 DRUGU B P S
TITLE: Effects of Therapeutic Doses of Aspirin on Antioxidant Defenses of Cultured Rat Gastric Mucosal Cells.
AUTHOR: Hiraishi H; Ito Y; Razandi M; Terano A; Ota S; Mutoh H
LOCATION: Irvine, California, United States; Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Gastroenterology (100, No. 5, Pt. 2, A83, 1991) 1 Tab. 1 Ref.
CODEN: GASTAB ISSN: 0016-5085
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Dept. of Med., Long Beach VAMC, Irvine, CA., U.S.A. (8 authors).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB The effects of therapeutic doses of aspirin (ASA) on antioxidant defenses of rat gastric mucosal cells were studied in-vitro. Cultured cells were exposed to hypoxanthine (HX)/xanthine oxidase (XO) (reactive oxygen metabolite (ROM) generator). Cytotoxicity was measured by 51Cr release. Preincubation with ASA increased XO-induced 51Cr release. ASA failed to affect GSH redox cycle (GSH, GSH reductase (GR)) and catalase (CAT) activity. ASA dose-dependently reduced mucus synthesis, as assessed by incorporation of (3H)glucosamine. In conclusion, ASA rendered cultured gastric mucosal cells more susceptible to exposure to ROM. This effect may be through diminished gastric mucus synthesis, as mucus is a potent scavenger of ROM. (congress abstract).

L113 ANSWER 8 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-27264 DRUGU P
TITLE: The Inhibitory Effect of Erythromycin on Respiratory Glycoconjugate Release is Calcium Dependent.
AUTHOR: Goswami S K; Marom Z
LOCATION: New York, New York, United States
SOURCE: Am.Rev.Respir.Dis. (139, No. 4, Pt. 2, A580, 1989)
CODEN: ARDSBL ISSN: 0003-0805
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, New York, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AB Previous studies have demonstrated that erythromycin (Ery) can inhibit respiratory glycoconjugate (RGC) release from human airways and epithelial cells (adenocarcinoma cell-line secreting a high molecular weight glycoprotein similar to RGC) in a dose-dependent fashion. The present investigation was undertaken to shed some light on the possible mechanism of action. Ery inhibited basal and carbachol (carb)-enhanced release of RGC from human airways and epithelial cells labeled with 3H-glucosamine. The inhibitory effects of Ery on RGC release were

intracellular Ca2+-dependent. (congress abstract).

L113 ANSWER 9 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615447 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190698
TITLE: Enhanced oral and transcompartmental delivery of therapeutic or diagnostic agents
INVENTOR(S): Paranjp, Pankaj; Stein, Stanley; Leibowitz, Michael J.; Sinko, Patrick J.; Minko, Tamara; Williams, Gregory C.; Zhang, Goubao; Pooyan, Shahrair; Park, Seong Hee; Qiu, Bo; Ramanathan, Srinivasan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, USA; Rutgers, the State of University of New Jersey
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 142 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002062396	A2	20020815	WO 2002-US3819	20020208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003091640	A1	20030515	US 2002-72657	20020208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-267396P P 20010208
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:190698
AB The invention is directed to pharmaceutical compns. and methods for delivery of a therapeutic or diagnostic agent from one body compartment to one or more other body compartment by administering one of the following conjugates: a polymer having multiple functional groups at least one of which is covalently bound to a therapeutic or diagnostic agent, and at least one cell uptake promoter covalently bound to the therapeutic or diagnostic agent; or a polymer and at lest one cell uptake promoter bound thereto; the polymer further comprising multiple functional groups at least one of which is covalently bound a therapeutic or diagnostic agent.
IT **7512-17-6**, N-Acetylglucosamine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(enhanced oral and transcompartmental delivery of therapeutic or diagnostic agents)
IT **9004-32-4**, Carboxymethylcellulose
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(enhanced oral and transcompartmental delivery of therapeutic or diagnostic agents)

L113 ANSWER 10 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:713823 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:262268
TITLE: Pharmaceutical dosage form for oral administration of hydrophilic drugs, particularly low molecular weight heparin
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Peng-Jing; Patel, Mahesh V.; Fikstad, David T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 375,636.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229
US 6458383	B2	20021001		
US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817
WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002032171	A1	20020314	US 2001-877541	20010608
WO 2002053100	A2	20020711	WO 2001-US50752	20011228
WO 2002053100	A3	20030327		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-375636 A2 19990817
WO 2000-US18807 A 20000710
US 1999-345615 A2 19990630
US 2000-751968 A2 20001229

AB A **delayed release** pharmaceutical dosage form for oral administration of a hydrophilic drug, e.g., a polysaccharide drug such as low mol. wt. heparin, are provided. The dosage form comprises a compn. of: (a) a therapeutically effective amt. of low mol. wt. heparin; (b) a bile salt or bile acid; (c) at least one surfactant selected from hydrophilic surfactants, lipophilic surfactants, and mixts. thereof; and a means for **delaying release** of the compn. from the dosage form following oral administration. Osmotic drug delivery systems for oral administration of a hydrophilic drug are also provided, wherein an osmotically activated device houses the drug, a bile salt or bile acid, and at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of hydrophilic surfactants, lipophilic surfactants, and mixts. thereof. Methods for administering hydrophilic drugs, particularly polysaccharide drugs such as low mol. wt. heparin, are also provided. Capsules contg. Enoxaparin sodium (a LMW heparin) 50, deoxycholic acid sodium salt 100, Incrocas 35 300, and Capryol 90 300 mg were prepd. The capsules were dipped briefly in a soln. of cellulose acetate phthalate 11, triacetin 2.2% in acetone and dried in air at room temp. The capsule were dipped and dried repeatedly until a coating wt. of .ltoreq.10% (dissoln. pH range of about 5.5-6.5 was achieved).

IT **9004-32-4 9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethyl **cellulose**
9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl **cellulose 9004-65-3**,
Hydroxypropyl methyl **cellulose**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical dosage form for oral administration of hydrophilic drugs, particularly low mol. wt. heparin)

L113 ANSWER 11 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688083 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:271679
TITLE: Ascorbic acid composition and method for treatment of aging or damaged skin
INVENTOR(S): Meisner, Lorraine F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioderm, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000056327	A1	20000928	WO 2000-US6886	20000316
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6217914	B1	20010417	US 1999-356142	19990719
BR 2000009158	A	20011226	BR 2000-9158	20000316
EP 1185260	A1	20020313	EP 2000-919421	20000316
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
SI 20676	C	20020430	SI 2000-20018	20000316
AU 757398	B2	20030220	AU 2000-40114	20000316

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-125356P P 19990319
US 1999-356142 A 19990719
WO 2000-US6886 W 20000316

AB An ascorbic acid-based compn. and related method for the treatment of aging or photo-damaged skin is disclosed. The compn. includes water and ascorbic acid, at least a portion of which has generally been pretreated by being dissolved under relatively high temp. and concn. conditions. The compn. typically includes at least about 5.0 % (wt./vol.) ascorbic acid and may advantageously be formulated to have a pH above 3.5. Generally, the compn. also includes non-toxic zinc salt, tyrosine compd., and/or cosmetically acceptable carrier. In addn., the compn. may include an anti-inflammatory compd., such as aminosugar and/or sulfur-contg. anti-inflammatory compd. The topical compn. may be in the form of a serum, a hydrophilic lotion, an ointment, a cream, or a gel.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-Acetylglucosamine **9004-65-3**, Hpmc
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ascorbic acid compn. and method for treatment of aging or damaged skin)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L113 ANSWER 12 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:527758 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:187869
TITLE: Composition for tissues to sustain viability and biological functions in surgery and storage

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chung-ho; Chen, Sumi C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,298,487.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5654266	A	19970805	US 1994-218109	19940328
US 5298487	A	19940329	US 1992-833027	19920210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-833027 19920210
US 1989-346700 19890503

AB A compn. composing ketone bodies and/or precursors thereof and an aq. phosphate-buffered balanced salt soln. with citrate, HPO42-, and Ca2+ in a defined concn. ratio is useful as a rich energy source for isolated tissue and for peripheral tissues under surgery with concurrent suppression of lactic acid formation and accumulation in the cells. Methods, including a mechanism and an assocd. set of protocols, are provided for making the soln. without causing autoclave-elicited caramelization and pptn. in the manufg. process. The compn. may be used in ocular surgery, general surgery, and topical application, storage, and rinsing of donor tissues prior to transplantation. Thus, an irrigating soln. contained Na DL-.beta.-hydroxybutyrate 1.51, KCl 0.75, NaCl 7.71, Na2HPO4.7H2O 0.67, NaH2PO4.H2O 0.07, Na citrate-2H2O 0.59, MgCl2.6H2O 0.24, and CaCl2 0.09 mg/mL (pH 7.3-7.4). The soln. was filtered, bottled, sealed under vacuum, and sterilized by autoclaving or by showers of superheated water at 121-123.degree. for 15-20 min and immediately cooled rapidly with showers of water or in water baths in 2 stages, first at 60.degree. and then at 4.degree., to prevent breakage of glass bottles. Glucose (5.5 mM) may be added to the soln. without eliciting autoclave-induced caramelization.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-**Acetylglucosamine** **9004-65-3**, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. for tissues to sustain viability and biol. functions in surgery and storage)

L113 ANSWER 13 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173382 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:226719
TITLE: Pulsatile release compositions and methods for enhanced gastrointestinal drug absorption
INVENTOR(S): Weinbach, Susan P.; Tillman, Lloyd G.; Geary, Richard S.; Hardee, Gregory E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003017940	A2	20030306	WO 2002-US26924	20020822

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,

PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-944493 A 20010822

AB Modified release pharmaceutical formulations and methods for enhanced mucosal drug absorption. The formulation comprises initial population(s) of particles comprising both drug and penetration enhancer which are released at a first location in the gastrointestinal tract, and a subsequent population or populations of particles comprising a penetration enhancer(s) having a **delayed release** due to a polymeric coating or matrix. This penetration enhancer is released at an addnl. location(s) in the intestine downstream from the first location and enhances absorption of the drug when it reaches the addnl. location(s).

IT **9004-65-3**, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pulsatile release compns. and methods for enhanced gastrointestinal drug absorption)

L113 ANSWER 14 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133051 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:193266
TITLE: Oral dosage form comprising a therapeutic agent and an adverse-effect agent
INVENTOR(S): Wright, Curtis, IV; Carpanzo, Anthony E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euro-Celtique, S. A., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013538	A1	20030220	WO 2002-US24889	20020805

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

US 2003044458	A1	20030306	US 2002-208817	20020801

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-309791P P 20010806

AB The present invention provides an oral dosage form comprising a first compn. and a second compn. The first compn. comprises an effective amt. of a therapeutic agent and the second compn. comprises an effective amt. of an adverse-effect agent. The adverse-effect agent is covered with a coating that is substantially insol. in the gastrointestinal tract. In one embodiment, the adverse-effect agent is coated with an outer base-sol. layer and an inner acid-sol. layer. The therapeutic agent can be uncoated or can be coated with a coating having an outer acid-sol. layer and an inner base-sol. layer. The dosage form discourages administration of the therapeutic agent by other than oral administration. Granules prepd. from oxycodone hydrochloride 20, spray-dried lactose 59.25, povidone 5, Eudragit RS 30D 10, and triacetin 2 mg, were spray coated with base-sol.

coating soln. contg. Eudragit L, and then acid-sol. coating soln. contg. Eudragit E100. Another granules prepd. from naltrexone hydrochloride 5, spray-dried lactose 59.25, povidone 5, Eudragit RS 30D 10, and triacetin 2 mg, were spray coated with the acid-sol. coating soln., and then the base-sol. coating soln. The both granules were encapsulated in a gelatin capsule to make a dosage form of the present invention.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L113 ANSWER 15 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615383 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:145628
TITLE: Method for producing a floating tablet containing alfuzosin
INVENTOR(S): Bordes, Frederique; Cuart, Sylvie; Terrassin, Laurent
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ellipse Pharmaceuticals, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002062321	A2	20020815	WO 2002-FR474	20020207
WO 2002062321	A3	20030227		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2820318	A1	20020809	FR 2001-1711	20010208
FR 2820319	A1	20020809	FR 2001-16705	20011221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-1711 A 20010208
FR 2001-16705 A 20011221

AB The invention relates to a method for producing a tablet contg. alfuzosin, which is characterized in that it comprises the following steps: a given quantity of alfuzosin is prepd. in accordance with the dosage for a given dissoln. time; said quantity of active principle is homogeneously mixed with a quantity of carrier of between 50 and 99.9% of the total wt., said carrier being chosen from among at least one compd. from the family of cellulose derivs. and/or povidone derivs. and/or polyvinyl acetate derivs.; said mixt. is compressed with a force in order to produce a homogeneous monolithic tablet that floats immediately in the gastric medium. The invention also covers the tablet obtained. Tablets contg. alfuzosin hydrochloride 10 mg, and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 390 mg were compressed according to above method and their soln. rate was studied.

IT **7512-17-6D**, N-Acetylglucosamine, polymers **9004-32-4D**, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, crosslinked **9004-65-3**, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose **9004-65-3D**, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, crosslinked
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for producing floating tablet contg. alfuzosin)

L113 ANSWER 16 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275798 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:299738

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

TITLE: A therapeutic formulation for treatment of osteoarthritis containing **glucosamine** and methylsulfonylmethane
INVENTOR(S): Hughes, Clare; Grubb, Louise
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nutraceutics Limited, Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028400	A1	20020411	WO 2000-IE116	20001003

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2000075502	A5	20020415	AU 2000-75502	20001003

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-IE116 A 20001003
AB A therapeutic formulation for the treatment of osteoarthritis and the maintenance of joint function in animals comprises from 10 to 25% wt./vol. of **glucosamine** and from 6 to 20% wt./vol. methylsulfonylmethane.
IT **9004-32-4**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(a therapeutic formulation for treatment of osteoarthritis contg. **glucosamine** and methylsulfonylmethane)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L113 ANSWER 17 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:444067 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:406915
TITLE: Medical composition of **glucosamine** hydrochloride
INVENTOR(S): Zheng, Gang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 14 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1364464	A	20020821	CN 2002-103620	20020129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2002-103620 20020129
AB The medical compn. is composed of **glucosamine** HCl 1-2,000, microcryst. cellulose 1-300, and polyvinylpyrrolidone 1-20 mg. The medical prepns. (such as tablet, capsule, injection, oral soln., paste, ointment, **sustained-release** prepn., and **controlled-release** prepn.) contg. the medical compn. are prepd. and used for treating osteoarthritis.
IT **66-84-2**, **Glucosamine** hydrochloride
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical

process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(medical compn. of **glucosamine** hydrochloride)

L113 ANSWER 18 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:347039 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:344342
TITLE: Hair growth stimulants containing water-soluble polymers and alkyl betaines
INVENTOR(S): Miura, Hiromitsu; Ono, Toshihiko; Motokawa, Isamu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001131029	A2	20010515	JP 1999-316271	19991108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-316271 19991108

AB The stimulants, which convert resting phase to growth phase in hair cycle and are useful for treatment of male-pattern baldness, contain water-sol. polymers, alkyl betaines, and optional sugars chosen from monosaccharides, disaccharides, trisaccharides, and oligosaccharides having .ltoreq.9 sugar units. An aq. compn. was prepd. from Panax ginseng ext. 0.50, di-K glycyrrhizinate 0.10, pantothenyl Et ether 0.10, peppermint oil 0.10, p-hydroxybenzoate ester 0.13, poly(vinyl alc.) 1.25, Na CM-cellulose 0.75, trehalose 3.00, coco amidopropyl betaine 1.00, EtOH 5.00, and H2O to 100 wt.%.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-Acetylglucosamine **9004-32-4**, Carboxymethyl cellulose **9004-32-4**, Carboxymethyl cellulose **9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethyl cellulose **9004-64-2**, Hydroxypropyl cellulose **9004-65-3**, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair growth stimulants contg. water-sol. polymers, alkyl betaines, and sugars)

L113 ANSWER 19 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:690963 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:307097
TITLE: Composition for and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease by colon administration of N-**acetylglucosamine**
INVENTOR(S): Murch, Simon; French, Ian W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glucogenics Pharmaceuticals Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

already got

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9953929	A1	19991028	WO 1999-CA218	19990312

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,

UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6046179	A	20000404	US 1999-261194	19990303
AU 9927092	A1	19991108	AU 1999-27092	19990312
EP 1071432	A1	20010131	EP 1999-907220	19990312
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 2002512195	T2	20020423	JP 2000-544333	19990312
NO 2000005223	A	20001120	NO 2000-5223	20001017

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 1998-2234936 A 19980417
WO 1999-CA218 W 19990312

AB The invention relates to a novel compn. and a novel method of treating inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). More particularly, this invention pertains to a novel compn. contg. N-**acetylglucosamine** (NAG) as an active IBD treating agent and a pharmacol. suitable carrier, and a method of administering the compn. to the colon to treat IBD in a person afflicted with IBD. A compn. for treating inflammatory bowel disease in a patient suffering from inflammatory bowel disease comprising: (a) a therapeutic amt. of N-**acetylglucosamine**; and (b) a pharmacol. acceptable carrier, adapted to be administered colonically to said patient.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-**Acetylglucosamine**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**acetylglucosamine** for treatment of inflammatory bowel disease, and pharmaceutical compns.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L113 ANSWER 20 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:706126 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:321220
TITLE: Molecules presenting a multitude of active moieties
INVENTOR(S): Whitesides, George; Tananbaum, James B.; Griffin, John; Mammen, Mathai
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Medicine, Inc., USA; President and Fellows of Harvard College
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 173 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9846270	A2	19981022	WO 1998-US7171	19980409
WO 9846270	A3	19990107		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9871069	A1	19981111	AU 1998-71069	19980409
AU 743028	B2	20020117		
EP 973551	A2	20000126	EP 1998-918079	19980409

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

BR 9808521	A	20000523	BR 1998-8521		19980409
JP 2002503223	T2	20020129	JP 1998-544074		19980409
MX 9909309	A	20000930	MX 1999-9309		19991011
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-43781P	P	19970411
			US 1997-43826P	P	19970414
			WO 1998-US7171	W	19980409

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for polyvalently presenting an agent for therapy are described. In one embodiment, the polyvalent presenter has a formula as follows: (Y)-(X-A)n, wherein Y is a framework, X is a direct bond or a linker, A is a presented functional group, and n is greater than ten and is an integer selected such that the presented groups can interact with a plurality of target binding sites. The compn. also can include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Alternatively, the presenter itself can serve as its own pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Methods for treating diseases or conditions also are described. The methods involve administering to a subject a plurality of groups A such that the treatment occurs. The treatment occurs by the interaction of a polyvalent presenter with a plurality of target binding sites B. The polyvalent presenters disclosed herein provide for specificity in binding, which has a no. of advantages. Furthermore, the polyvalent presenters permit pos. and neg. interactions. Polyvalent presenters for facilitating the treatment of influenza involve generation and evaluating libraries of derivs. of poly(acrylic acid), e.g., N-acetylneuraminic acid as a side chain.

IT **7512-17-6DP**, N-Acetylglucosamine, reaction products with poly(acrylic acid)
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(pharmaceuticals for polyvalently presenting a therapeutic agent)

IT **9004-32-4**, Sodium CM-cellulose
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for polyvalently presenting a therapeutic agent)

L113 ANSWER 21 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:771319 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:29226
TITLE: Use of sugar derivatives against adhesion of protozoa and parasites
INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Florian; Schreiber, Joerg; Maurer, Peter; Buenger, Joachim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 20 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19721411	A1	19981126	DE 1997-19721411	19970522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1997-19721411	19970522

AB Adhesion of pathogenic protozoa and parasites to the skin or organ surfaces is inhibited by topical, oral, or parenteral administration of compns. contg. antiadhesive carbohydrates or carbohydrate derivs. such as esters with fatty acids. Thus, a water-in-oil lotion contained paraffin oil 25.00, silicone oil 2.00, ceresin 1.50, lanolin alc. 0.50, glucose sesquiisostearate 2.50, cetearyl glucoside 1.00, perfume, preservative, and H2O to 100.00 wt.%.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-Acetylglucosamine **9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethylcellulose
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(use of sugar derivs. against adhesion of protozoa and parasites)

L113 ANSWER 22 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:650252 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:298749
TITLE: Polysaccharide microspheres for the pulmonary delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Illum, Lisbeth; Watts, Peter James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Danbiosyst UK Limited, UK; Illum, Lisbeth; Watts, Peter James
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9735562	A1	19971002	WO 1997-GB808	19970324
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2250053	AA	19971002	CA 1997-2250053	19970324
AU 9720384	A1	19971017	AU 1997-20384	19970324
AU 718593	B2	20000420		
GB 2325162	A1	19981118	GB 1998-18593	19970324
GB 2325162	B2	20000223		
EP 895473	A1	19990210	EP 1997-908411	19970324
EP 895473	B1	20011121		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000510100	T2	20000808	JP 1997-534130	19970324
NZ 331359	A	20000929	NZ 1997-331359	19970324
AT 209030	E	20011215	AT 1997-908411	19970324
ES 2168609	T3	20020616	ES 1997-908411	19970324
NO 9804376	A	19980921	NO 1998-4376	19980921
US 2001007665	A1	20010712	US 1998-155235	19981030

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-6188 A 19960323
WO 1997-GB808 W 19970324

AB The invention relates to improved compns. for the delivery of pharmacol. agents to the respiratory tract of a mammal to provide improved peripheral deposition and systemic uptake wherein a therapeutic agent is incorporated into a polysaccharide microparticle through a process of spray drying.

IT **9004-32-4**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polysaccharide microspheres for the pulmonary delivery of drugs)

L113 ANSWER 23 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:574463 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:230797
TITLE: Microbial adhesion-inhibiting carbohydrates
INVENTOR(S): Buenger, Joachim; Wolf, Florian; Schreiber, Joerg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19503423	A1	19960808	DE 1995-19503423	19950203
WO 9623479	A2	19960808	WO 1996-EP441	19960202
WO 9623479	A3	19970306		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 806935	A2	19971119	EP 1996-903968	19960202
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 10513165	T2	19981215	JP 1996-523268	19960202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19503423 19950203
WO 1996-EP441 19960202

AB Carbohydrates and carbohydrate derivs. which inhibit the adhesion of microorganisms to surfaces are used in dermatol. and cosmetic compns. to diminish the no. of microorganisms adhering to the skin, mucous membranes, body cavities, wounds, or the eyes and the incidence of diseases caused by these microorganisms, e.g. dermatophytosis, thrush, and shingles. Thus, an oil-in-water lotion contained paraffin oil 5.00, iso-Pr palmitate 5.00, cetyl alc. 2.00, beeswax 2.00, ceteareth-20 2.00, ethoxylated glyceryl stearate 1.50, glycerin 3.00, xanthan 1.0, perfume, preservatives, and water to 100.00 parts.

IT **7512-17-6**, N-Acetylglucosamine **9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethylcellulose
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microbial adhesion-inhibiting carbohydrates)

L113 ANSWER 24 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:435758 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:35758
TITLE: **Controlled-release injections** containing pseudoplastic polysaccharide matrixes
INVENTOR(S): Fjellstroem, Torsten
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medinvent S. A., Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9105544	A1	19910502	WO 1990-SE683	19901022
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
SE 8903503	A	19910424	SE 1989-3503	19891023
SE 465950	B	19911125		
SE 465950	C	19920319		
CA 2067228	AA	19910424	CA 1990-2067228	19901022
CA 2067228	C	20020108		
AU 9066237	A1	19910516	AU 1990-66237	19901022
AU 632634	B2	19930107		
EP 497846	A1	19920812	EP 1990-916175	19901022
EP 497846	B1	19960925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL				
JP 05503921	T2	19930624	JP 1990-514918	19901022
JP 3017801	B2	20000313		
AT 143257	E	19961015	AT 1990-916175	19901022

US 5614221 A 19970325 US 1994-344707 19941121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 1989-3503 A 19891023
WO 1990-SE683 A 19901022
US 1992-848958 A1 19920423

AB An injection system for hormones, growth factors, enzymes, antibiotics, and combinations thereof comprises a polysaccharide matrix having pseudoplastic properties, wherein the active substances are aggregated with D,L-polylactide to provide a **slow release** or depot **action**. The polysaccharide matrix is selected from the group consisting of glucosaminoglucans, hydroxyethyl cellulose, CM cellulose, and xanthan gum. Thus, albumins were encapsulated with high-mol.-wt. D,L-polylactide to obtain large beads of lactide aggregated albumin (15 .mu.m in diam.), which were incorporated into a pseudoplastic gel (no specific compds. were given). In vitro dissoln. expts. showed that the higher the lattice content, the longer duration of the drug delivery.

IT **9004-32-4**, Carboxymethyl **cellulose 9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethyl **cellulose**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as drug-polylactide aggregate carrier, for **slow-release** injection systems)

L113 ANSWER 25 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001098788 EMBASE
TITLE: The state of the art of dynamic coatings
AUTHOR: Righetti P.G.; Gelfi C.; Verzola B.; Castelletti L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. P.G. Righetti, University of Verona, Department of Agricultural, Industrial Biotechnologies, Strada Le Grazie No. 15, 37134 Verona, Italy. righetti@mailserver.unimi.it
SOURCE: Electrophoresis, (2001) 22/4 (603-611).
Refs: 79
ISSN: 0173-0835 CODEN: ELCTDN
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The present review highlights the mechanisms of action and efficiency of three major classes of dynamic coatings so far adopted in capillary electrophoresis: (i) amines to oligo-amines, (ii) neutral synthetic and natural polymers, and (iii) neutral and zwitterionic surfactants. Their merits and efficacy have been explored in depth via a novel quantitation technique consisting of eluting, by frontal analysis, any adsorbed proteinaceous material, which can then be correctly quantified as a peak as it moves in front of the detector window. This is achieved by loading sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) micelles onto the cathodic side and migrating them electrophoretically into the capillary lumen, where they efficiently sweep any adsorbed polypeptide material. It is found that a common trend, for all quenchers, is linked to a hydrophobicity scale: the more hydrophobic the inhibitor, the better it minimizes potential interactions of macromolecules with the wall. This seems to be true for all the classes of dynamic modifiers tested. Finally, we describe a novel, dynamic to static quencher: it is a quaternary piperazine, bearing a reactive iodine atom at the end of a butyl tail (N(methyl-N-.omega.-iodo-butyl),N'-methyl piperazine). This molecule first binds to the wall, at alkaline pH values, via ionic and hydrogen bonds. Once docked onto the wall, the reactive tail forms a covalent link with the silica surface, to which it then remains permanently affixed.

L113 ANSWER 26 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000005939 EMBASE

TITLE: Therapeutic nutraceutical treatments for osteoarthritis and ischaemia.
AUTHOR: Grant G.F.; Gracy R.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.F. Grant, Office of Research and Biotechnology, University of North Texas, Health Science Center, 3500 Camp Bowie Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76107, United States. ggrant@hsc.unt.edu
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (2000) 10/1 (39-48). Refs: 48
ISSN: 1354-3776 CODEN: EOTPEG
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB There has been a very large increase in nutraceutical innovations, particularly in the US regulatory marketplace. This article reviews the therapeutic potential of a group of nutraceuticals that share common biochemical pathways, and have shown spectacular marketplace success. These are energy metabolites and precursor molecules involved in the metabolic mechanisms of cartilage replacement and cellular energy functions. The commercial nutraceuticals are glucosamine, ribose and their derivatives. These compounds are considered required nutrients for the repair of cartilage and connective tissues and optimal cellular energy maintenance in active, middle aged individuals. The recent scientific and patent literature in this segment of the nutraceutical marketplace is reviewed.

L113 ANSWER 27 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97147333 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997147333
TITLE: Properties of the chitinase of the antifungal biocontrol agent Streptomyces lydicus WYEC108.
AUTHOR: Mahadevan B.; Crawford D.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. D.L. Crawford, Dept Microbiol Mol Biol Biochemistry, University of Idaho, College of Agriculture, Moscow, ID 83844-3052, United States
SOURCE: Enzyme and Microbial Technology, (1997) 20/7 (489-493). Refs: 31
ISSN: 0141-0229 CODEN: EMTED2
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0141-0229(96)00175-5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB An extracellular chitinase from culture filtrates of Streptomyces lydicus WYEC108 a broad spectrum antifungal biocontrol agent, was characterized and purified. Its role in the antifungal activity of this actinomycete was studied. Low constitutive levels of the enzyme were observed when cultures were grown with both simple and complex carbon substrates. The optimal temperature and substrate concentration for maximal chitinase production were 25-30.degree.C and 0.4-0.8 g ml-1 chitin, respectively. High chitinase production was obtained when 1% colloidal chitin was present in the medium as a growth substrate. Activity was induced by N-acetylglucosamine or N,N'-diacetylchitobiose (GlcNac)2 and repressed by glucose, xylose, arabinose, raffinose, and carboxymethyl cellulose. Strong

catabolite repression of the chitinase was observed. Addition of pectin, laminarin, starch, or .beta.-glucan to the chitin-containing medium, however, increased chitinase production. Probing the S. lydicus genomic DNA with the chiA gene from S. lividans has localized the gene to a 2.5 kb DNA fragment of genomic DNA. The chitinase appears to play a role in the antifungal activities of S. lydicus WYEC108. Production was greatly enhanced when cells were grown in a medium containing colloidal chitin supplemented with certain fungal cell wall preparations, in particular those from Pythium or Aphanomyces species. Crude fungal cell walls were lysed by partially purified chitinase. While S. lydicus also produces one or more antifungal antibiotics, its chitinase probably plays a significant role in the in vivo antifungal biocontrol activity of this rhizosphere-colonizing actinomycete.

L113 ANSWER 28 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94088729 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994088729
TITLE: Symptomatic slow-acting drugs in osteoarthritis: A novel therapeutic concept?.
AUTHOR: Lequesne M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de Rhumatologie, Hopital Leopold-Bellan, 7, Rue du Texel,75014 Paris, France
SOURCE: Revue du Rhumatisme (English Edition), (1994) 61/2 (69-73). ISSN: 1169-8446 CODEN: RRHUEX
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L113 ANSWER 29 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74134405 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974134405
TITLE: [Emulsions: the influence of various thickeners on the characteristics of a liquid paraffin emulsion prepared to a critical HLB value].
LES EMULSIONS. INFLUENCE DE DIVERS EPAISSISSANTS SUR LES CARACTERES D'UNE EMULSION D'HUILE DE VASELINE PREPAREE AU H.L.B. CRITIQUE.
AUTHOR: Gillieron H.; Belloul L.; Seiller M.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: UER Chim. Therapeut., Fac. Pharm., Chatenay Malabry, France
SOURCE: SCI.TECH.PHARM., (1973) 2/8 (377-389).
CODEN: XXXXXB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: French

L113 ANSWER 30 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:277582 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ASHP
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 39-16830
TITLE: **Arthritis** and domiciliary medication management review
AUTHOR(S): Gowan, J; Roller, L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Monash Univ, Victorian Coll Pharm, Clayton, Vic 3168, Australia
SOURCE: Australian Journal of Pharmacy, (2002) Vol. 83, pp. 701-704. 19 Refs.
CODEN: AJPRBM. ISSN: 0311-8002.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: IPA
OTHER SOURCE: IPA 2002:16810
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021210
Last Updated on STN: 20021210

AB An overview of the diagnosis, classification, and current treatments for **arthritis** is presented; the toxicity, dosage and administration of acetaminophen (panadol; paracetamol), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), cyclo-oxygenase (COX)-2 inhibitors, **glucosamine** and disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) are described.

L113 ANSWER 31 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:2942 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13803019012V
TITLE: **Slow-acting** drugs for the treatment of **osteoarthritis**
AUTHOR(S): Reginster, Jean-Yves; Altman, Roy D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Head Bone and Cartilage Metabolism Unit, University of Liege, Liege, Belg..
SOURCE: Modern Therapeutics in Rheumatic Diseases, (2002) pp. 179-192.
CODEN: 69DIGE. ISBN: 0-89603-916-1.
COUNTRY: BELGIUM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2002:934107
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030106
Last Updated on STN: 20030113

AB A review. Potential treatment options in therapy of **osteoarthritis** (OA) are symptom- or structure (disease)-modifying. Symptomatic therapies for OA can have a rapid onset of effect, such as nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). This effect is appreciated in hours, or in days antitumor the most. Alternatively, some of the present-day therapies may have a slow onset of benefit and symptomatic improvement may not be achieved for weeks after the onset of therapy. There is no therapy of OA that is universally accepted as structure-modifying. However, new data suggests that several agents, including those with a slow onset of symptomatic benefit, may have structure-modifying properties. In this chapter, we review regulatory issues and the information available on a few of the available **slow-acting** drugs for OA.

L113 ANSWER 32 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:77378 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13614209942E
TITLE: Pharmacological therapy of **osteoarthritis**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, 21201, USA.
SOURCE: Best Practice & Research, Clinical Rheumatology, (2001) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 583-593.
CODEN: BPRCC7.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2002:16668
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020403
Last Updated on STN: 20020403

AB A review. In 2000, both the American College of Rheumatol. (ACR) and the European League of Associns. of Rheumatol. (EULAR) published recommendations for the use of pharmacol. therapy in the treatment of patients with lower limb **osteoarthritis**. These recommendations

are based on the level of evidence obsd. in systematic reviews and/or meta-analyses of published randomized controlled trials as well as expert opinion. Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is considered as first-line oral therapy for symptomatic lower limb **osteoarthritis** with mild to moderate pain because it is more efficacious than placebo and is generally considered to be safe and well tolerated. Data obtained in recent trials and the results of a meta-anal., however, show that acetaminophen is not as efficacious as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for pain at rest and pain on motion. Furthermore, data from a recent epidemiol. study suggest that use of high-dose acetaminophen (> 2 g/day) may convey the same magnitude of increased risk for serious upper gastrointestinal adverse events as NSAIDs. NSAIDs have demonstrated efficacy superior to placebo in patients with **osteoarthritis**. The newer cyclo-oxygenase (COX)-2-specific inhibitors (coxibs) have comparable efficacy to traditional dual inhibitor NSAIDs and have demonstrated a better gastrointestinal safety profile. Thus, for patients who have severe pain and/or signs of inflammation or who have failed to respond to acetaminophen, the use of a coxib should be considered, esp. if the patient is at increased risk for serious upper gastrointestinal adverse events from a traditional NSAID. Compds. different from pure analgesics and NSAIDs are also used for the management of patients with **osteoarthritis**. Recent clin. trials have demonstrated statistically significant efficacy of such compds. (e.g., chondroitin sulfate, diacerhein, **glucosamine** sulfate) with the following characteristics: the effect size seems to be of slightly lower magnitude than that seen for NSAIDs; the onset of **action** is **delayed** for approx. 4 to 6 wk; and the symptomatic effect is maintained after stopping the treatment for periods of 4 to 8 wk. The methodol. for evaluating the possible structure-modifying effect of drugs has dramatically improved during the past decade. Two agents have demonstrated a beneficial structural effect: **glucosamine** sulfate in **osteoarthritis** of the knee, and diacerhein in **osteoarthritis** of the hip. The clin. relevance of such an effect needs to be further evaluated in long-term outcome studies.

L113 ANSWER 33 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:164885 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13322305551K
TITLE: Oral polymeric N-acetyl-D-**glucosamine** as potential treatment for patients with **osteoarthritis**
AUTHOR(S): Rubin, B. R.; Talent, J. M.; Pertusi, R. M.; Forman, M. D.; Gracy, R. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Internal Medicine, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, TX, 76107, USA.
SOURCE: Advances in Chitin Science, (2000) Vol. 4, No. EUCHIS'99, pp. 266-269.
CODEN: ACSCFF.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2000:450021
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020403

AB We have evaluated the use of the orally ingested polymer of N-acetyl-D-**glucosamine** (POLY-Nag) for **sustained release** of **glucosamine** in the treatment of **osteoarthritis**. Subjects received either the polymer or a placebo and were evaluated for pain relief and impact on quality of life. In addn., serum samples were analyzed for **glucosamine** and N-**acetylglucosamine** by high performance liq. chromatog. Results showed that oral ingestion of

1.5 g per day of POLY-Nag increased the serum concn. of **glucosamine** and improved the clin. assessment. Washout studies suggest that oral POLY-Nag sustains a longer serum half-life than monomeric **glucosamine**. These data suggest that POLY-Nag may be useful in the treatment of **osteoarthritis**.

L113 ANSWER 34 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:213213 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13408095044Q
TITLE: The properties of **glucosamine**
AUTHOR(S): Reginster, J. Y.; Halkin, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bone and Cartilage Metabolism Research Unit, Liege, Belg..
SOURCE: Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique, (2000) Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 118-121.
CODEN: JPBEAJ. ISSN: 0047-2166.
COUNTRY: BELGIUM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2000:806062
LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020305

AB A review, with 23 refs., discussing the pharmacol. profile of **glucosamine** sulfate as an **antiarthritic** drug: its mode of **action**, effectiveness, tolerance profile, **long**-term effects, and comparison with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

L113 ANSWER 35 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:181437 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA127716214792Z
TITLE: Pharmacological influence of antirheumatic drugs on proteoglycanases from interleukin-1 treated articular cartilage
AUTHOR(S): Steinmeyer, Juergen; Daufeldt, Sabine
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitat Bonn, Bonn, 53113, Germany.
SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology, (1997) Vol. 53, No. 11, pp. 1627-1635.
CODEN: BCPCA6. ISSN: 0006-2952.
COUNTRY: GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1997:520401
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020618

AB The purpose of this study was to examine whether drugs used in the treatment of **arthritic** disorders possess any inhibitory potential on the proteoglycanolytic activities of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), and to det. whether drugs which inhibit these enzymes also **modulate** the biosynthesis and **release** of proteoglycans (PGs) from interleukin-1-(IL-1) treated articular cartilage explants. The cartilage-bone marrow ext. and the glycosaminoglycan-peptide complex (DAK-16) dose-dependently inhibited MMP proteoglycanases in vitro when tested at concns. ranging from 0.5 to 55 mg/mL, displaying an IC50 value of 31.78 mg/mL and 10.64 mg/mL (1.9 .times. 10-4 M) resp. (R,S)-N-[2-[2-(hydroxyamino)-2-oxoethyl]-4-methyl-1-oxopentyl]-L-leucyl-L-phenylalaninamide (U-24522) proved to be a potent inhibitor of MMP proteoglycanases (IC50 value 1.8 .times. 10-9 M). None of the other tested drugs, such as possible chondroprotective drugs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), disease modifying antirheumatic drugs

(DMARDs), glucocorticoids and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors tested at a concn. of 10-4 M displayed any significant inhibition. Only U-24522, tested at a concn. ranging from 10-4 to 10-6 M, significantly inhibited the IL-1-induced augmentation of PG loss from cartilage explants into the nutrient media, whereas DAK-16 and the cartilage-bone marrow ext. were ineffective. DAK-16 and the cartilage-bone marrow ext. did not modulate the IL-1-mediated reduced biosynthesis and aggregability of PGs by the cartilage explants. The addn. of 10-5 M U-24522, however, partially maintained the aggregability of PGs ex vivo. In our expts., both possible chondroprotective drugs as well as U-24522 demonstrated no cytotoxic effects on chondrocytes.

L113 ANSWER 36 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:171747 TOXCENTER
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21432892 PubMed ID: 11548225
TITLE: **Glucosamine** sulfate compared to ibuprofen in **osteoarthritis** of the knee
AUTHOR(S): Muller-Fassbender H; Bach G L; Haase W; Rovati L C; Setnikar I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rheumazentrum, Bad Abbach, Germany
SOURCE: OSTEOARTHRITIS AND CARTILAGE, (1994 Mar) 2 (1) 61-9. Journal Code: 9305697. ISSN: 1063-4584.
COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (MULTICENTER STUDY) (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
FILE SEGMENT: MEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: MEDLINE 2001499661
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116 Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB **Glucosamine** sulfate is able to stimulate proteoglycan synthesis by chondrocytes and has mild anti-inflammatory properties. In clinical trials, **glucosamine** sulfate was more effective than placebo in controlling the symptoms of **osteoarthritis** (OA). In order to better characterize this therapeutic activity, we conducted a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group study of **glucosamine** sulfate 500 mg t.i.d. vs ibuprofen 400 mg t.i.d., orally for 4 weeks. The study included 200 hospitalized patients with active OA of the knee, symptoms for at least 3 months and a Lequesne's index of at least 7 points. Patients were evaluated weekly. Response was defined as a reduction in the Lequesne's index by at least 2 points if the enrollment value was higher than 12 points, or by at least 1 point if the enrollment value was 12 or less points, together with a positive overall assessment by the investigator. The improvement tended to be sooner under ibuprofen (48% responders vs 28% after the 1st treatment week; P = 0.06, Fisher's Exact test), but there was no difference from the 2nd week onward, with a success rate of 52% in the ibuprofen group and of 48% in the **glucosamine** group (P = 0.67) at the end of treatment. The average Lequesne's index at enrollment was around 16 points and decreased by over 6 points in both groups, again with the above described trend. On the other hand, 35% of patients on ibuprofen reported adverse events, mainly of gastrointestinal origin, vs 6% adverse events with **glucosamine** (P < 0.001, Fisher's Exact test). The number of adverse event related drop-outs was different between the two groups (7% vs 1%, respectively; P = 0.035). **Glucosamine** sulfate was therefore as effective as ibuprofen on symptoms of knee OA. These data confirm **glucosamine** sulfate as a safe symptomatic **Slow Acting** Drug for OA.

L113 ANSWER 37 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:120014 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 ACS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA11607054744C
TITLE: Fluorine-19-labeled compounds as NMR imaging and spectroscopy agents
AUTHOR(S): Antich, Peter P.; Kulkarni, Padmakar V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: University of Texas System
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 9112824 A2 5 Sep 1991
SOURCE: (1991) PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1992:54744
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20021008

AB Fluorine-19-labeled compds. comprising a 19F-contg. sensor moiety and a transport polymer (e.g. dextrans, cyclodextrins, polylysine, heparin, etc.) are useful for NMR imaging and spectroscopy. Poly-L-lysine.HBr was reacted with S-ethyl-thiotrifluoroacetate in trifluoroacetyl-poly-L-lysine prepn.

L113 ANSWER 38 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:56699 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2003 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA71:3860
TITLE: NEUTRALIZATION OF CYTO TOXICITY OF SPERMINE ON THE PROLIFERATION OF RAT LIVER CELLS IN TISSUE CULTURE
AUTHOR(S): KATSUTA H; TAKAOKA T; HUH N
CORPORATE SOURCE: JPN. RES. CENT. TISSUE CULT., DOKKYO UNIV. SCH. MED., MIBU, TICHIGI 321-02, JPN.
SOURCE: JPN J EXP MED, (1980) 50 (1), 1-6.
CODEN: JJEMAG. ISSN: 0021-5031.
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1981:133868
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Cytotoxicity of spermine in tissue culture was found previously. To neutralize this toxicity, the addition of various high MW substances and others was attempted, e.g., lysozyme, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, chondroitin sulfate, poly-L-glutamic acid, bovine serum fractions V and VI, fetal calf serum, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and others. Into the culture of rat liver cells, strain RLC-10(2), simultaneous addition of other substances with spermine did not neutralize the toxicity. However, by the pretreatment of spermine with fetal calf serum or bovine serum albumin (fraction V) at 37.degree. C for 24 h, the toxicity of spermine was markedly reduced. This was probably due to the denaturation of spermine caused by the pretreatment.

L113 ANSWER 39 OF 49 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-535408 [59] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-256387 [26]; 2002-237136 [29]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-159406
TITLE: New composition useful as a pain reliever for pains caused by arthritis comprises capsicum extract along with other ingredients.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): BARR, T L; HOLT, S D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BARR-I) BARR T L; (HOLT-I) HOLT S D; (MEDI-N) MEDICAL MERCHANDISING INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 97
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2001011083	A1	20010802	(200159)*		10
WO 2002022120	A1	20020321	(200226)	EN	

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001090552	A	20020326	(200251)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2001011083	A1 CIP of	US 1999-408740	19990929
		US 2001-800245	20010306
WO 2002022120	A1	WO 2001-US26027	20010914
AU 2001090552	A	AU 2001-90552	20010914

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2001011083	A1 CIP of	US 6197823
AU 2001090552	A Based on	WO 200222120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-800245 20010306; US 1999-408740 19990929; US 2000-662962 20000915

AB US2001011083 A UPAB: 20020812

NOVELTY - A composition comprises topical carrier (a) transdermal component (b), capsicum extract (c), encapsulation agent (d), solubility agent (e), viscosity adjusting agent (f) and analgesic agent (g). (b) is a peppermint, ginger, horseradish, yarrow, chamomile, or rose mary extract, ester, methylsulfonyl methane, benzyl alcohol and/or benzoic acid. (d) is a gum, resin or its derivative.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a patch for treating arthritis and neurological pains comprising elastomeric adhesive unit on which the composition is disposed.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; vasotopic; antipruritic; vulnerary; analgesic; antidiabetic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating discomforts caused by arthritis, hemorrhoids, prurities and neurological pains (claimed), post surgical scarring, itching, post perpetic neuralgia or diabetes with neuropathy.

ADVANTAGE - The composition does not burn when applied topically or when exposed to sunlight or water. The capsaicin contained in the composition is fully functional and provides analgesic and anesthetic properties. The composition is fast **acting** and **long acting** due to the presence of menthol. The analgesic used in the composition reduces capsium extract induced skin irritation topically to the skin of the victim near an area affected by the discomfort.

Dwg.0/0

L113 ANSWER 40 OF 49 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-318404 [28] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-096557
TITLE: Monolithic polysaccharide hydrogel containing carboxy or amino group is bulk formed by in-situ uniform pH change and controlled hydrolysis of acid or base releasing chemical substance, useful in e.g. drug delivery system.

DERWENT CLASS: A11 A96 B04 B07 D22
INVENTOR(S): CHAPUT, C; CHENITE, A; COMBES, C; SELMANI, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOS-N) BIO SYNTECH LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CA 2219399	A1	19990424	(200028)*	EN	44

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CA 2219399	A1	CA 1997-2219399	19971024

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 1997-2219399 19971024
AB CA 2219399 A UPAB: 20000613
NOVELTY - Monolithic polysaccharide hydrogel containing carboxy or amino group is bulk formed by in situ uniform change in pH by introducing acid or base releasing hydrolyzable chemical substance and controlled hydrolysis of the chemical substance.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(i) a method for preparing an aqueous polysaccharide solution containing amino group capable of bulk forming monolithic hydrogel by heating at 80 deg. C and cooling to 15 deg. C. The water insoluble polysaccharide with amino group but soluble in acidic aqueous solution, is dissolved in an acidic aqueous solution at ambient temperature to 80 deg. C, but below decomposition temperature of polysaccharide. A hydrolyzable chemical substance is dissolved in the aqueous polysaccharide solution at 80 deg. C and the hydrolysis of the hydrolyzable chemical substance is initiated at 50-80 deg. C. The solution is degassed at 15-80 deg. C to complete the hydrolysis and to increase uniformly the pH to 6.4 or more;

(ii) a method of preparing polysaccharide solution containing carboxy group capable of bulk forming monolithic hydrogel, involves dissolving polysaccharide in alkaline aqueous solution. A hydrolyzable chemical substance is dissolved in aqueous polysaccharide solution at 0-80 deg. C to hydrolyze completely the chemical substance and to decrease the pH uniformly to 7 or less.

USE - For implanting in animals or human beings, for delivering drugs, polypeptides or cells, reconstructing and replacing epithelial, connective, muscular or neural tissue. The hydrogel may also be encapsulated with cells from connective tissue for forming biohybrid system, culturing and engineering biological tissues (claimed). Hydrogel containing chitosan derivatives are used for wound dressing, drug delivery dressing or cosmetic product as well as with metal oxides and inorganic additives for bone paste substitutes.

ADVANTAGE - The hydrogel has good physico-mechanical properties and is easily molded into complex shaped materials with less shrinkage. The method provides bulk formation of three-dimensional monolithic hydrogels by in situ uniform control of pH. The solid material of the hydrogel has apparent volume, containing regular distribution and homogeneous porosity and appears as a compact one piece material.
Dwg.0/4

L113 ANSWER 41 OF 49 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-358664 [44] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-159197
TITLE: Bile salt formulation for oral admin. - contains salts of bile acids with entero-soluble gastro-resistant coating and has improved bio-availability.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 P33
INVENTOR(S): MARCHI, E; ROTINI, L G; TAMAGNONE, G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALFA-N) ALFA WASSERMANN SPA; (ALFF) ALFA WASSERMANN SPA
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 510404	A1	19921028	(199244)*	EN	19
R: BE DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL PT					
CA 2065809	A	19921013	(199301)		
JP 05097678	A	19930420	(199320)		10
TW 202389	A	19930321	(199332)		
US 5302398	A	19940412	(199414)		7
IT 1245889	B	19941025	(199512)		
JP 2509044	B2	19960619	(199629)		10
EP 510404	B1	19960821	(199638)	EN	17
R: BE DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL PT					
DE 69212882	E	19960926	(199644)		
ES 2090394	T3	19961016	(199647)		
CA 2065809	C	19990112	(199913)		
KR 9705175	B1	19970414	(199938)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 510404	A1	EP 1992-105714	19920402
CA 2065809	A	CA 1992-2065809	19920410
JP 05097678	A	JP 1992-91129	19920410
TW 202389	A	TW 1992-102516	19920402
US 5302398	A	US 1992-861461	19920401
IT 1245889	B	IT 1991-BO112	19910412
JP 2509044	B2	JP 1992-91129	19920410
EP 510404	B1	EP 1992-105714	19920402
DE 69212882	E	DE 1992-612882	19920402
		EP 1992-105714	19920402
ES 2090394	T3	EP 1992-105714	19920402
CA 2065809	C	CA 1992-2065809	19920410
KR 9705175	B1	KR 1992-6051	19920411

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 2509044	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 05097678
DE 69212882	E	Based on	EP 510404
ES 2090394	T3	Based on	EP 510404

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 1991-BO112 19910412
AB EP 510404 A UPAB: 19931116
New formulation for oral admin. is coated by an enterosoluble gastroresistant film and contains salts of bile acids with alkali metals or organic bases, where formulation is gastroresistant granulated tablets, hard gelatine capsules contg. powders or granulates or 2 or more tablets or oily suspensions, soft gelatine capsules contg. oily suspensions or hard gelatine capsules contg. gastroresistant granulates or 2 or more gastroresistant tablets.

Prepn. of formulation is also claimed.

Formulation pref. contains 50-750 mg salts of bile acids. Bile acid is cholic, deoxycholic, chenodeoxycholic, iocholic, iodeoxycholic or ursodesoxycholic acid. Salt is Na, Li, K, triethylamine, triethanolamine, trimethanolamine, N-methylpiperadine, piperazine, morpholine,

N-methylmorpholine, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidone, L-arginine, L-lysine, L-ornithine, D-glucamine, N-methyl-D-glucamine, **glucosamine** or choline.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Formulation is useful for the treatment of biliary calculoses, biliary dyspepsias, biliary cirrhosis and chronic and cholestatic hepatopathies. It gives improved bioavailability compared with prior art immediate or **delayed release**
Dwg.0/0

L113 ANSWER 42 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:152382 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical dosage forms for highly hydrophilic materials
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Krill, Steven L., Danbury, CT, UNITED STATES
Venkateshvaran, Srinivasan, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LIPOCINE, INC. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003104048	A1	20030605
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-158206	A1	20020529 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-898553, filed on 2 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6451339
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-258654, filed on 26 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6294192
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-877541, filed on 8 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-345615, filed on 30 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6267985
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: THORPE NORTH WESTERN, 8180 SOUTH 700 EAST, SUITE 200, P.O. BOX 1219, SANDY, UT, 84070
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2976
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Pharmaceutical dosage forms having a highly hydrophilic fill material and a shell encapsulating the fill material are disclosed and described. Generally, the shell has at least one plasticizing agent therein in order to provide the shell with an effective plasticity. In one aspect, the shell may have included therein an amount of plasticizing agent that is sufficient to provide the shell with an effective plasticity upon migration of a portion of the plasticizing agent into the fill material. In another aspect, the plasticizing agent may have a solubility in the fill material of less than about 10% w/w. In yet another aspect, a combination of a plasticizing agent, and a plasticizing agent having a solubility in the fill material of less than about 10% w/w, may be presented in a total amount sufficient to provide the shell with an effective plasticity upon migration of plasticizing agent into the fill material.

IT **9004-65-3**, **Hydroxypropyl** methyl **cellulose**
(clear oil-contg. pharmaceutical compns. contg. therapeutic agent)

L113 ANSWER 43 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:164456 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory and connective tissue repair formulations
INVENTOR(S): Kuhrts, Eric Hauser, Bodega, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002086070	A1	20020704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-982381	A1	20011017 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-524416, filed on 11 Mar 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH & ROSATI, 650 PAGE MILL ROAD, PALO ALTO, CA, 943041050
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 664

AB Disclosed is a pharmaceutical composition including a therapeutic quantity of an a joint restorative compound selected from aminosugars, chondroitin, collagen 2, or methyl sulfonyl methane; and a therapeutic quantity of a COX-2 inhibitor having an IC50-WHMA COX-2/COX-1 ratio ranging from about 0.23 to about 3.33. Also disclosed are methods for the treatment, regeneration, and repair of connective tissue in mammals and methods for treating **osteoarthritis**, rheumatoid **arthritis** or acute pain utilizing the disclosed

L113 ANSWER 44 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157615 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composition and method for the repair and regeneration of cartilage and other tissues
INVENTOR(S): Hoemann, Caroline D., Montreal, CANADA
Buschmann, Michael D., Montreal, CANADA
McKee, Marc D., Westmount, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002082220	A1	20020627
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-896912	A1	20010629 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-214717P	20000629 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NIXON PEABODY LLP, 101 Federal Street, Boston, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 99
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a new method for repairing human or animal tissues such as cartilage, meniscus, ligament, tendon, bone, skin, cornea, periodontal tissues, abscesses, resected tumors, and ulcers. The method comprises the step of introducing into the tissue a temperature-dependent polymer gel composition such that the composition adhere to the tissue and promote support for cell proliferation for repairing the tissue. Other than a polymer, the composition preferably comprises a blood component such as whole blood, processed blood, venous blood, arterial blood, blood from bone, blood from bone-marrow, bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, placenta blood, erythrocytes, leukocytes, monocytes, platelets, fibrinogen, thrombin and platelet rich plasma. The present invention also relates to a new composition to be used with the method of the present invention.

IT **9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
(temp.-dependent polymer gel compns. contg. blood components for repair

and regeneration of human or animal tissues)

L113 ANSWER 45 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:133860 USPATFULL
TITLE: Chondroprotective/restorative compositions and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Pierce, Scott W., Lexington, KY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002068718	A1	20020606
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-967977	A1	20011002 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-237838P	20001003 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Isaac A. Angres, Suite 301, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, 22202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1312
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention provides a method of treating or preventing **osteoarthritis**, joint effusion, joint inflammation and pain, synovitis, lameness, post operative arthroscopic surgery, deterioration of proper joint function including joint mobility, the reduction or inhibition of metabolic activity of chondrocytes, the activity of enzymes that degrade cartilage, the reduction or inhibition of the production of Hyaluronic acid, said method comprising orally administering to a mammalian species a therapeutically effective amount of Hyaluronic Acid or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Additionally, compositions containing hyaluronic acid; chondroitin sulfate, and **glucosamine** sulfate in a paste formulation are also disclosed which can be administered on their own or can be used as a feed additive.
IT **9004-32-4**, Sodium **carboxymethyl cellulose**
(chondroprotective/restorative compns. contg. hyaluronic acid for treatment of joint disorders)

L113 ANSWER 46 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:33606 USPATFULL
TITLE: Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
Matsunaga, Terry O., Tucson, AZ, United States
Yellowhair, David, Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., Tucson, AZ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5733572		19980331
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-346426		19941129 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-307305, filed on 16 Sep 1994 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1993-159687, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5585112 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1993-160232, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5542935 And Ser. No. US 1993-159674, filed on 30 Nov 1993, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US -159687 Ser. No. Ser. No. US -160232 And Ser. No. US -159674 , each Ser. No. US - which

is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-76239, filed on 11 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5469854 And Ser. No. US 1993-76250, filed on 11 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5580575 , said Ser. No. US -76239 And Ser. No. US -76250 , each Ser. No. US - which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-717084, filed on 18 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5228446 And Ser. No. US 1991-716899, filed on 18 Jun 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US -717084 And Ser. No. US -716899 , each Ser. No. US - which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-569828, filed on 20 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5088499 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-455707, filed on 22 Dec 1989, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 60
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4174
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams thereof, provide novel topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics.

IT **9004-62-0**, Hydroxyethyl cellulose **9004-64-2**, **Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3**, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

L113 ANSWER 47 OF 49 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:24744 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of preparing a drug delivery system comprising a drug and a gel using a syringe
INVENTOR(S): Fjellstrom, Torsten, Uppsala, Sweden
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medivent, Uppsala, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5614221		19970325
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-344707		19941121 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-848958, filed on 23 Apr 1992		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	SE 1989-3503	19891023

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Browdy and Neimark
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a drug delivery system comprising one or more pharmacologically active substances, aggregating agent and a polysaccharide matrix having pseudoplastic properties, to a method for preparing the same, and to the use thereof for providing **slow release** of the active substance(s) in a biocompatible

environment following in vivo injection thereof. The method enables combining of the active substances and the matrix without prior suspending or dissolving the former in an aqueous media. The drug delivery system allows injection of aggregated drugs giving prolonged drug release in a biocompatible environment.

IT **9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose**
9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
(as drug-polylactide aggregate carrier, for **slow-release** injection systems)

L113 ANSWER 48 OF 49 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:30854 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Gastroresistant pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration containing salts of bile acids
INVENTOR(S):	Egidio, Marchi, Casalecchio di Reno, Italy Gianfranco, Tamagnone, Casalecchio di Reno, Italy Gabriele, Rotini L., Bologna, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alfa Wassermann S.p.A., Alanno Scalo, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5302398		19940412	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-861461		19920401	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1991-112	19910412

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bawa, Raj
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bucknam and Archer
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 637
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration coated by an enterosoluble gastroresistant film, preferably selected from gastroresistant granulates, gastroresistant tablets, gastroresistant hard gelatine capsules containing powders or granulates or two or more tablets or oily suspensions, gastroresistant soft gelatine capsules containing oily suspensions and hard gelatine capsules containing gastroresistant granulates or two or more gastroresistant tablets, containing therapeutically effective amounts of salts of bile acids with alkali metals or organic bases, process for their preparation and therapeutic use thereof in the treatment of biliary calculoses, biliary dyspepsias, biliary cirrhosis and chronic and cholestatic hepatopathies.

L113 ANSWER 49 OF 49 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:28548 USPATFULL
TITLE:	**Controlled release** gastroresistant pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration containing bile acids and their salts
INVENTOR(S):	Egidio, Marchi, Casalecchio di Reno, Italy Gianfranco, Tamagnone, Casalecchio di Reno, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alfa Wassermann S.p.A., Alanno Scalo, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5300300		19940405	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-861462		19920401	(7)

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1991-114	19910412
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Benston, William E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bucknam and Archer	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	569	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Controlled release** pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration coated by an enterosoluble gastroresistant film, preferably selected from gastroresistant granulates, gastroresistant tablets, gastroresistant hard gelatine capsules containing powders or granulates or two or more tablets or oily suspensions, gastroresistant soft gelatine capsules containing oily suspensions and hard gelatine capsules containing gastroresistant granulates or two or more gastroresistant tablets, containing therapeutically effective amounts of a mixture of bile acids and their salts with alkali metals or organic bases, process for their preparation and therapeutic use thereof in the treatment of biliary calculoses, biliary dyspepsias, biliary cirrhosis and chronic and cholestatic hepatopathies.

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